



# ARCHITECTURE

new jersey

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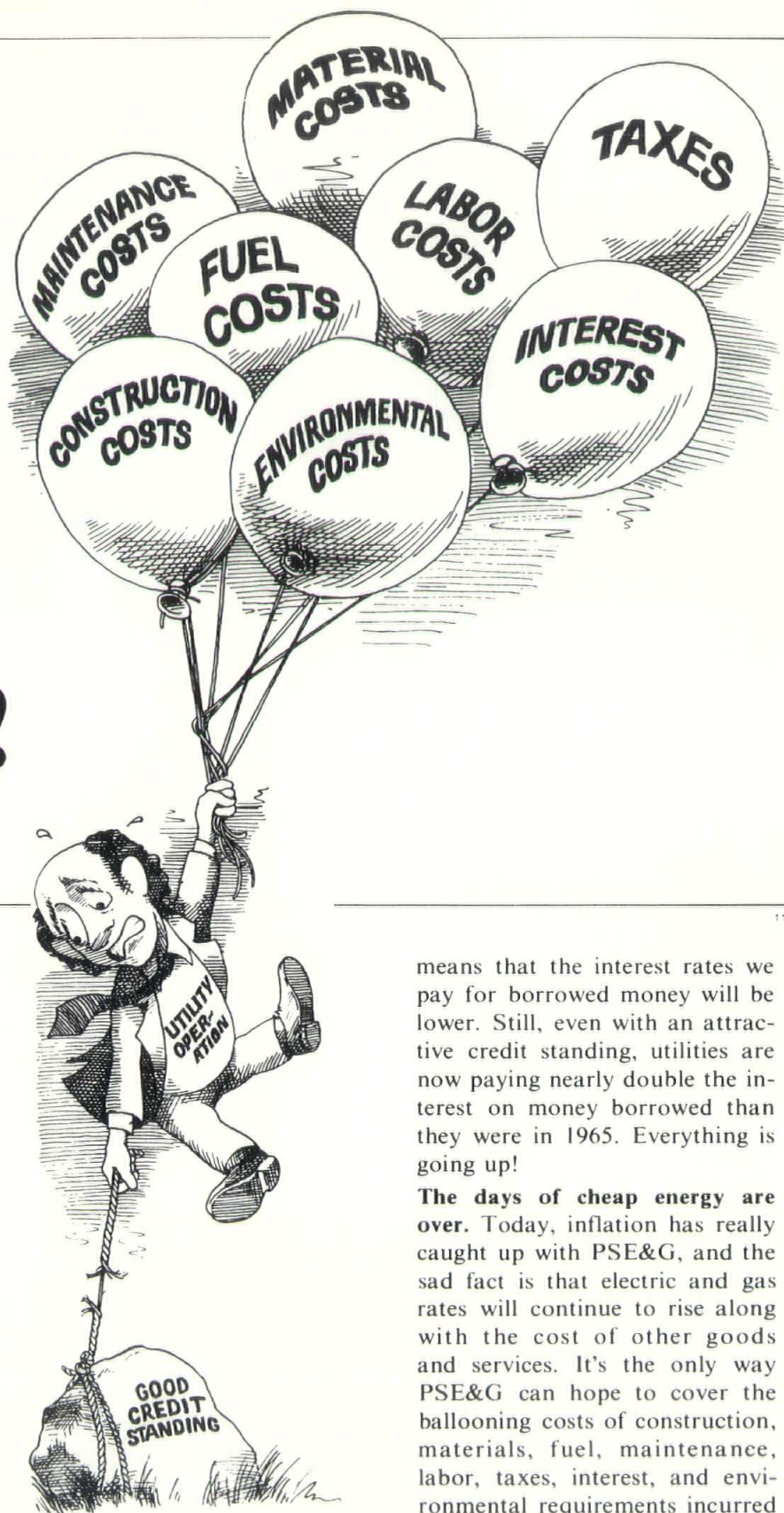
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# ARCHITECTURE

## new jersey

Official Publication of  
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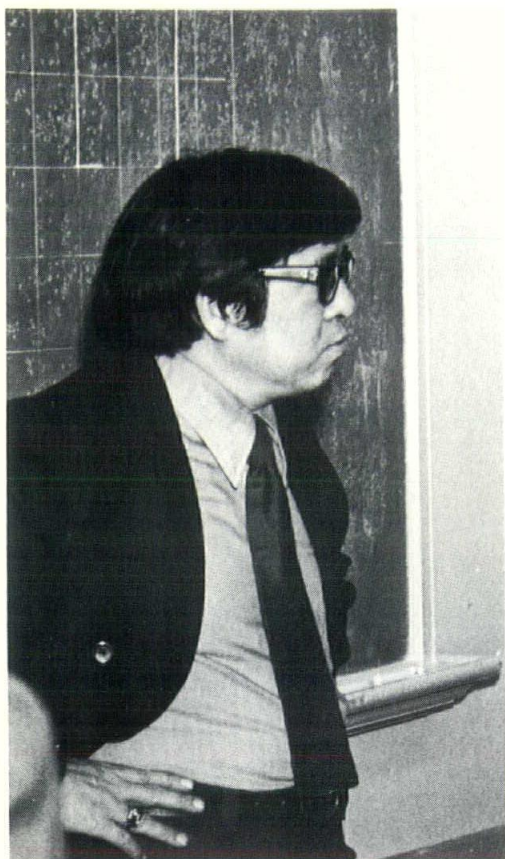
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## Priority: An Answer to Blight

Howard N. Horii, AIA, of South Orange, vice president of the Newark/Suburban Chapter of the New Jersey Society of Architects, declares that piecemeal attempts to save the cities are helpful and should not be denigrated, but that they are insufficient for the job.

His views express the feelings of most New Jersey architects who are becoming more concerned than ever with the fate of the Garden State's deteriorating cities.

"There is no question in most minds that our blighted cities should not be abandoned, morally or physically," he said. "There are areas even in Newark — surely one of the country's better examples of an abandoned city — that are worth preserving and revitalizing for their historical and economic values."

"The solution lies in a re-thinking of priorities," Horii continued. "If we can drop bombs and send men to the moon we ought to be able to rebuild our cities. This may be the greatest challenge of all, because ultimately we're dealing with lives. If we were to place the same kind of imagination and energy into restoring what we have deadened — creating the megalopolis, for example — would that not be a challenge as great as anything we could imagine? In effect, a new frontier?"

The solution also requires a calm appreciation and use of mobility so as not to create or perpetuate urban sprawl, to use it wisely, perhaps for pleasure, without needing to abandon the city.

"Everything is possible within the framework of present structures," Horii said, "provided

that public and private sectors of the investing economy are willing to sacrifice immediate gain for the common good. Revitalizing a city is not something a few developers and architects can do by themselves, even with federal funds. All need to be concerned — with a gut concern that takes the big picture into account."

The NJSA joined with Horii in declaring that neighborhood, or piecemeal, reconstruction was a good way to begin, but that the total effort to eradicate blight in America was not only a matter of still more government assistance, but of a realization by the entire citizenry that reconstruction was possible, even desirable.

"We created the megalopolis and we created two-dimensional living," Horii said. "Neither has to be. Let's go back and correct our mistakes."

Ways of doing this are available "to men of good will" in both sectors of the economy," Horii said. He cited The Cannery in San Francisco, Underground City in Atlanta and Old City in Montreal as examples where revitalization has occurred because rising construction costs have forced planners to use existing structures to create what, in effect, are new neighborhoods and new commercial areas of charm and utility.

Newark is a prime example, Horii said, where the total approach of public and private concern can work.

"It must be realized that Newark has great potential as a transportation center. Also, why not consider waterfront development not only in the Bay area but on the Passaic River? And

there is the proximity of the airport, and Newark's four colleges and the traffic they can generate, and development of the meadowlands.

"But Newark's ills cannot be resolved only in a physical sense — that is, by building alone. So many intricacies are involved, such as the economics of the city and the social and psychological aspects of living in Newark, or indeed in any major city."

Horii added that beautiful and efficient buildings would be of little use if they did not also generate employment for many of the underprivileged and frustrated among Newark's population.

"Jobs, better housing and revitalization through planning are probably the most significant factors in any campaign to save Newark and eradicate a fear of the city," Horii said.

"Thousands of people today work in Newark, but live elsewhere. I see the influx and exodus every day from my office. It doesn't have to be that way. The tide can be turned if we all get involved on the several planning fronts of which architecture is a significant factor, but only one of several which, when employed together, can save the cities."

*Editor's Notes: Mr. Horii is a participant in the Adult Education Lecture Series, The Vitality of Architecture, sponsored by NJSA. One of his most popular subjects is, "The City — Abandon It? Replace It? Rebuild It?" from which these quotes were taken.*



# School of Architecture

New Jersey's first publicly-supported school of architecture begins its first fully operating year at Newark College of Engineering this fall, climaxing a 15-year effort to establish the program.

The New Jersey School of Architecture is the newest component of the State's leading technological institutions, which in recent years has expanded its offerings to include a broad range of professional work. Although engineering still dominates the degree selections, NCE's new educational opportunities in architecture, management, computer science and other areas will soon be reflected in a new name which will more properly identify the growing institution.

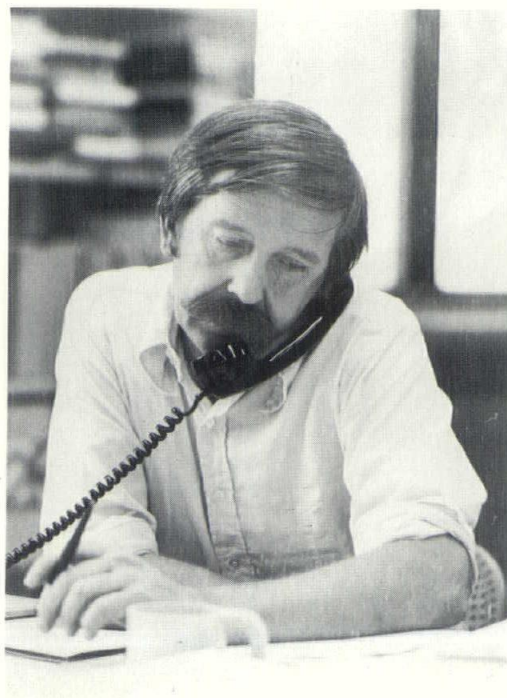
About 18 months of planning and teaching has preceded the New Jersey School of Architecture opening this fall. Curriculum planning, faculty selection, student recruiting and facility planning began in mid-1973 when Harlyn Thompson, AIA, joined NCE as dean of the architecture school.

During the 1973-74 academic year pre-architectural studies for freshmen and sophomores were formalized. This fall students working at the professional junior-year level will join the program. In all, over 240 students coming from throughout the state will be involved in the 1974-75 school year, including 120 freshmen, 70 sophomores and as many as 50 juniors.

This past summer session the School of Architecture gave bridge courses for transfer third-year students providing the necessary background for the professional program.

Five full-time faculty and a number of part-time faculty are teaching in the architecture programs this fall. According to Harlyn Thompson, full operation of the school will be achieved in 1976-77 when all five years of the curriculum are fully functioning.

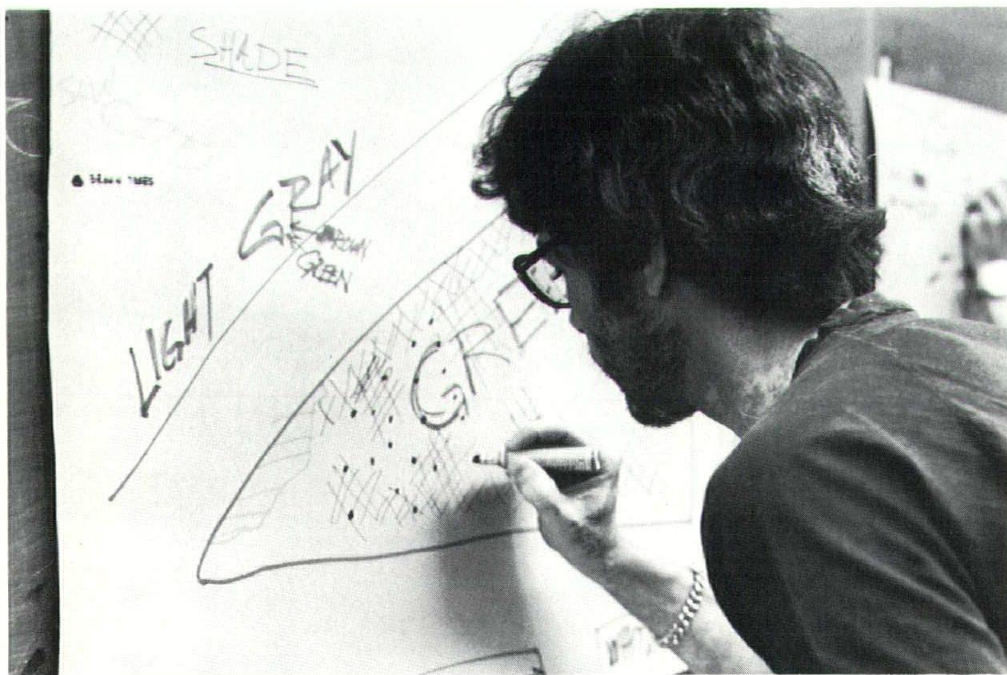
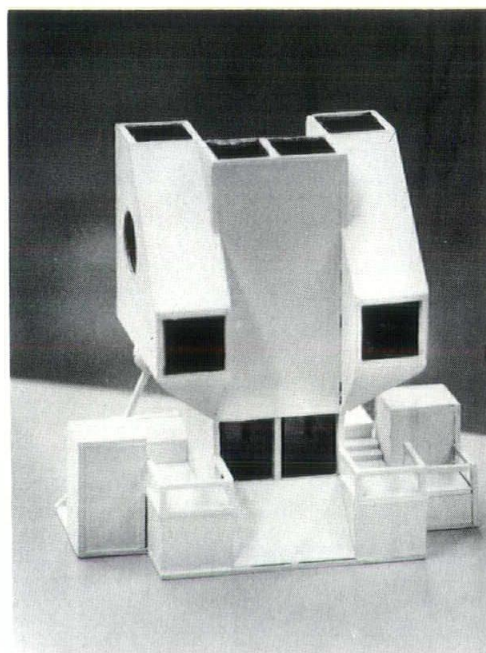
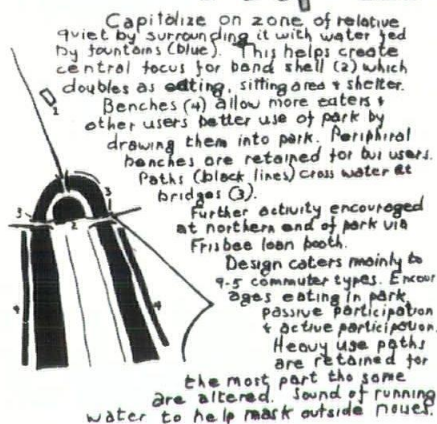
Not all of those involved are members of the architecture faculty. Members of NCE's civil and environmental engineering department, and Rutgers/Newark's geography, urban studies and art departments have been active during the developmental stages as well.







## Washington Park Proposal



As part of Newark College of Engineering the School will be involving practicing professionals and other community leaders too, following a concept that the major direction is one of community involvement and service.

An indication of the wide scope of student and institutional involvement was depicted in the School of Architecture curriculum proposal recently approved by the New Jersey State Board of Higher Education.

There, Thompson has detailed the focus of the school as "the practice of architecture as a design and decision-making process aimed at solving an environmental problem." It is Thompson's aim that students be educated to comprehend man and his environment today and to develop humanistic sensitivity to the changing nature and needs of the environment and society.

The faculty at NCE consider Newark an ideal location for architecture students to study the problems and potential of the built environment. The surrounding neighborhood and other city sites will be used for student analysis and design projects.

The urban situation will be only one of the topics studied by the school, however. The problems of rural, small community and urbanizing areas will also be studied.

"In a sense, all of New Jersey becomes a potential workshop for the School of Architecture," says Thompson.

Interdisciplinary projects in design studios and team-taught lecture courses are being planned to eventually involve civil engineering, business administration, law, economics, management, sociology, psychology and other departments within NCE and other institutions such as Rutgers/Newark.

"The School of Architecture adds an important new dimension to our total mission of providing professional education," Dr. William Hazell, president of Newark College of Engineering says.

Physical facilities for the architecture school are being created from major portions of two loft-type buildings at NCE. About \$600,000 is being spent to achieve these renovations, which should be ready for occupancy in mid-winter.

Design for the architecture school spaces was developed by J. Robert Hillier Associates. The school will center about a large open studio space where students from all three years of the professional program will work together on realistic design projects, sharing ideas and experiences.

In a parallel building an outdated gymnasium is being converted into an airy exhibition hall. Features of the hall include provision for student, faculty and traveling exhibitions; an interchangeable platform arrangement for informal lectures and discussions; and an information center that will serve students and visiting professionals.

An enclosed bridge will connect the studio and gymnasium-turned-exhibition-hall, promoting free intermingling of students through these major areas.



Preparations for the architecture school's first year have extended necessarily into related parts of the Newark College of Engineering complex. More than \$40,000 in books and periodicals has been added to the NCE library and a continuing investment in the field has been planned. Magazine subscriptions now number about 200.

Separately a collection of printed materials has been started through gifts to the school made by practicing architects in the state. Only sample specimens of these gifts have been unpacked, with the bulk to be held for accessioning when suitable facilities are completed. Other gifts of recent and out-of-print books are expected to be received in the coming months.

Another resource being organized includes a collection of 10,000 slides for classroom use. Information on building products, planning and design reports, research abstracts and other technical professional aids are being acquired for the coming information center.

Neighboring Newark resources will also play an active role in development of the New Jersey School of Architecture. The Architects Community Design Center (ACDC) is located only a few blocks away and student participation in ACDC projects is sure to be encouraged. In addition the Newark Public Library has important holdings that offer valuable research data for architecture students.

The work associated with this new venture — getting settled, gathering faculty, developing courses, teaching and advising, will keep everyone connected with the School of Architecture occupied during this first year. But other projects are also being discussed: a new involvement with the practicing architects, cultural events, continuing educational activities, and the potential of research into innovative design and building techniques.

"We have encouraged the New Jersey School of Architecture to develop strong roots as part of our institution and as an active part of the professional community," Dr. William Hazell, president, says. "We expect the school will mature quickly as a leader in architecture education."

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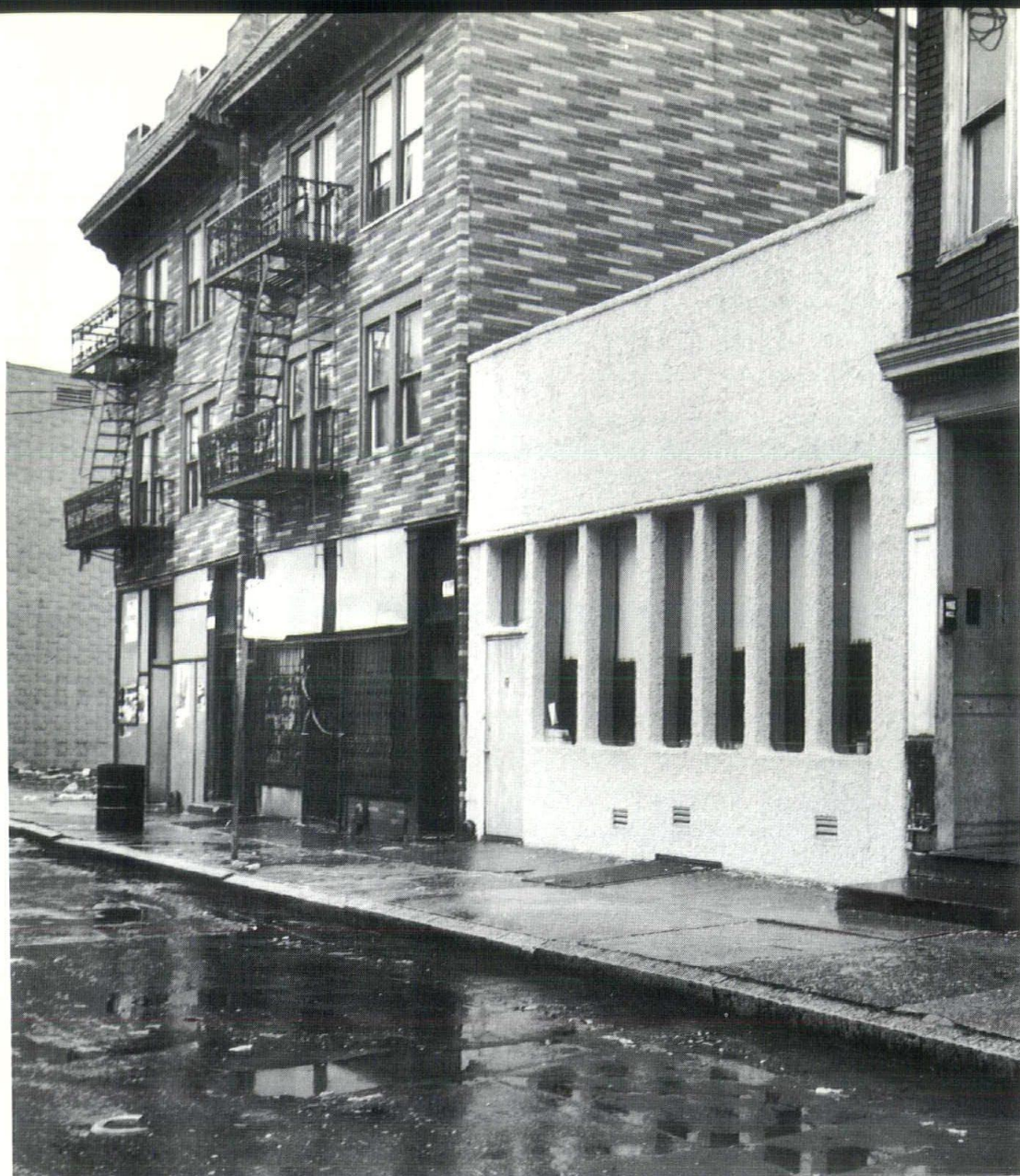
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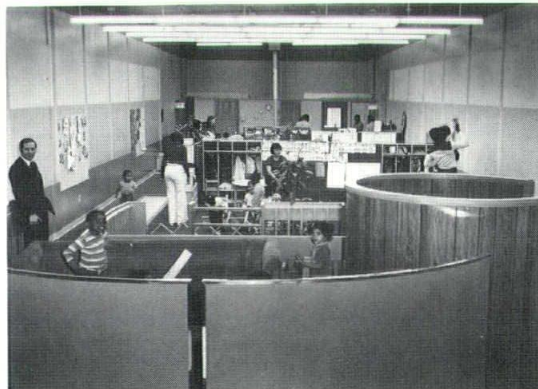
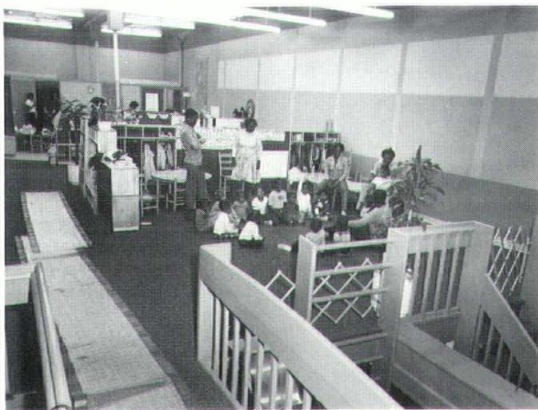
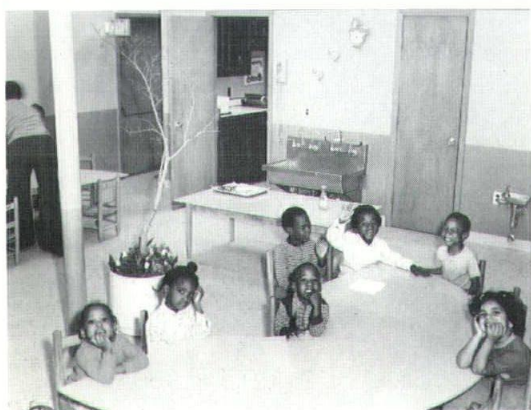






# Day Care Center

ACDC Brightens  
An Inner City





The Architects Community Design Center, (ACDC) founded two years ago, by the New Jersey Society of Architects, provides free architectural services to community groups unable to pay for them. To date, under the direction of Toni J. Gaskin, 35 projects have been aided with preliminary design and planning by a volunteer corps of registered architects. The center is located in Newark.

St. Ann's Bilingual Community Learning Center at 110 16th Ave., Newark, planned since early 1972 and in operation since mid-January, was the second project undertaken by the ACDC and is a typical example of how ACDC brings together community hopes and desires on one hand and professional expertise on the other.

The day-care facility, as it is commonly known, will soon expand its functions to fulfill its title. It lies across the street from St. Ann's Church in the heart of the city's Central Ward ghetto, and as the only visual bright spot in several blocks it exemplifies the best in practical idealism.

Father John P. Nickas of St. Ann's, with whom it all began, had eyed the rubble-filled, former tobacco-warehouse site for some time, wanting to convert it to neighborhood use, when the administrator of St. Joseph's Church, Newark, applied to ACDC for aid in starting a day-care center for 20 children in a basement of the church. This was ACDC's first project.

Father Nickas assisted the administrator, a friend of his, and thus learned about ACDC and met Jerome Albenberg, AIA, of Kruger, Kruger, Albenberg, Newark architects and engineers, an ACDC founder who drew the volunteer assignment to help St. Joseph's.

A plan for St. Ann's crystallized in Father Nickas's mind, already deeply conscious of the need in the mixed black-Puerto Rican community

of a haven for the children of working mothers. A baby-sitting service accordingly was inaugurated in the basement at St. Ann's while Father Nickas went to work on a more satisfactory arrangement.

The owner of the property, who was \$8,000 in arrears in taxes, was willing to deed it to the city, from whom Father Nickas purchased it for \$1,000. Fund-raising was an immediate imperative, and the young priest subsequently obtained \$52,703 for the anticipated renovation in a matching grant from the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, in an appropriation from the city and in individual gifts. Both grants terminate in September, and at this writing renegotiation is being pursued.

Albenberg was selected in accordance with ACDC procedure to furnish preliminary sketches and cost estimates (which came within \$1,000 of the final figure). He recalls that two friends, Fenick A. Vogel, AIA, of Caldwell and Douglas A. Johnson, of Morristown, volunteered to help him measure the refuse-choked building prior to the sketch stage.

As is often the case with ACDC-assigned volunteers, Albenberg was engaged by the church to see the job through as soon as funding was assured. He and Father Nickas saved money by doing their own subcontracting.

Father Nickas meanwhile obtained for \$1,100 at auction a vacant 50 X 100-foot lot two properties away which eventually will be landscaped as a park or playground for the day-care center's 60 children.

St. Ann's Bilingual Community Learning Center, begun Oct. 1, 1973, after more than a year of planning, and occupied four months later, is considered a model of what an ACDC project can be in terms of inspiration, vision and cooperation.

The bilingual composition of the children and paid staff, some of them parents, reflect the

character of the neighborhood in which the youngsters become familiar with English and Spanish and appreciative of one another's heritages.

The facade of the air-conditioned structure consists of stone aggregate separated by long vertical windows that allow maximum light penetration into the 25 X 100-foot main floor. An unobstructed cellar reached by playground slide, ladder and ordinary stairs is used for group instruction, bicycling and additional play purposes. As future funds are raised, balconies for reading, resting and administration will be added to the central area.

The interior was designed in compliance with state educational requirements as they applied to the somewhat confined space. The result is an interweave of levels, spaces and activities to stimulate the 2-1/2 to 5-year-old children.

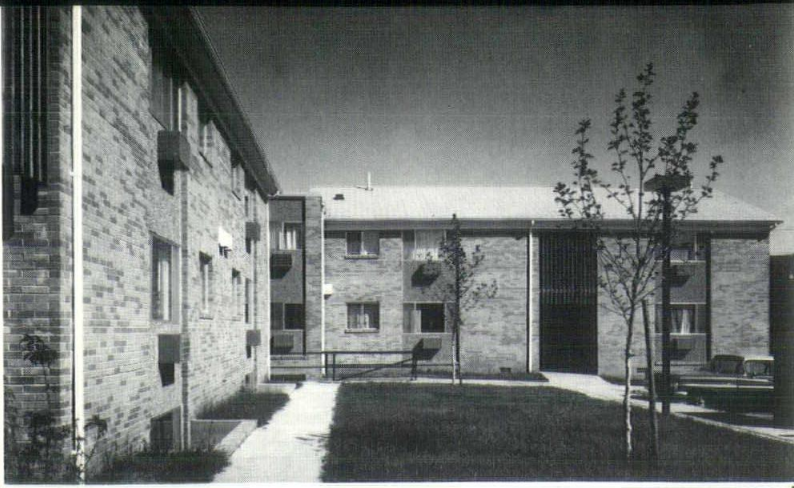
The principal floor includes arts, crafts and recreation areas; cubbies for clothing; storage spaces; children and adult toilets, and kitchen and multi-purpose dining areas. A dark blue ceiling enclosing fire and smoke detectors is among other features. Bookcases, pegboards and cubbies serve as space dividers.

Multicolored hanging globes and staggered overhead fluorescent fixtures illuminate light and dark greens on the walls, blues in the carpeting and gay, striped window shades.

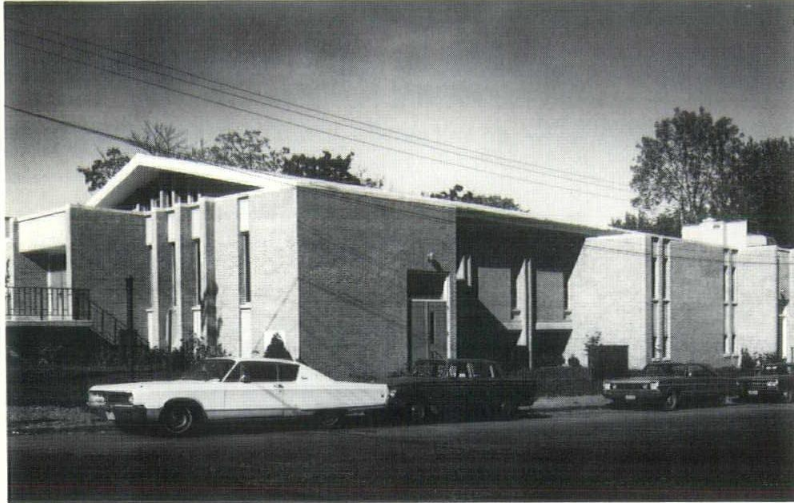
Father Nickas's dream might not have been achieved, certainly not so readily, without the establishment of the ACDC not long before St. Ann's application was made. As a result of the mutual desire to improve the quality of living in the densely-populated parish, 60 children at a time are safe, cared for and instructed five days a week; receive hot lunches and nurse examinations, and their parents — and by extension the community — benefit economically, socially and psychologically.







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## Brown and Hale Newark, N.J.

The philosophy, upon which our firm is solidly founded, has a direct relationship to the urban environment and is simply to provide the best architectural service to our clients and the community. Having decided initially to remain in Newark, we are dedicated to the architectural and social improvement of urban areas, through conscientious service.

Alterations and additions, both large and small, make up approximately 60% of our workload. Our approach to design has developed through practical experience gained on a multitude of various projects. We try to maintain a continuity of successful design and detail solutions. We would have the same basic design concern for a small alteration as we would have for a new multi-million dollar project.

The economic demands of an architectural practice makes us extremely cognizant of construction costs. We place strong emphasis, at our first conference, upon client education related to building costs and budget limits.

By living and practicing in the urban environment we are acutely aware of the complex design, economic and social problems inherent in that environment and imposed upon our clients. We seek to find new design solutions based upon our own personal experiences, which are tightly entwined with those of the urban client.

1. Cacciola Place Housing — Westfield, N.J.
2. Bethel AME Church — Morristown, N.J.
3. Bethany Baptist Church — Newark, N.J.
4. City National Bank — Newark, N.J.

## Office Profile



# Office Profile

The firm, now in its twentieth year, was reorganized and incorporated in 1971. Its principals are William Corbett, AIA and Frederick K. Thornberg, AIA both of Summit, Olaf Stechow, AIA of Upper Montclair and Richard C. Jordan, AIA of Ramsey.

Architecture to this active firm is the search for practical economical solutions in planning to provide the best environment possible in which to live and work.

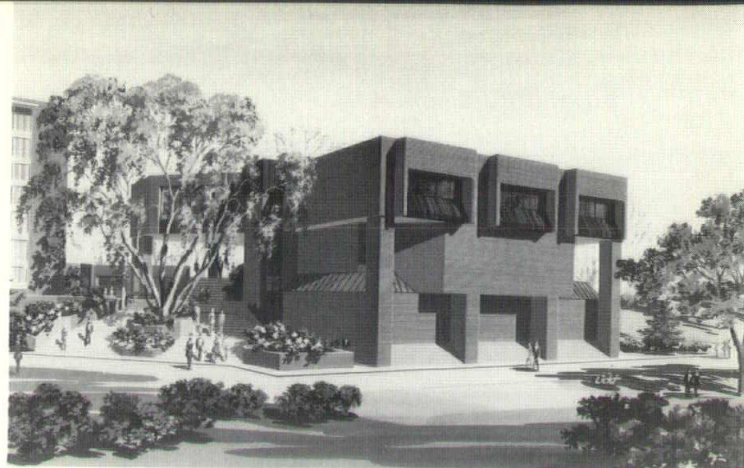
Every effort is made to develop a strong personal tie with the client and to assure him that his needs are as important to his architect as they are to him.

The firm believes that a diversified practice tends to constantly renew the excitement and challenge of the profession, stimulating the imagination and bringing fresh insight to each commission.

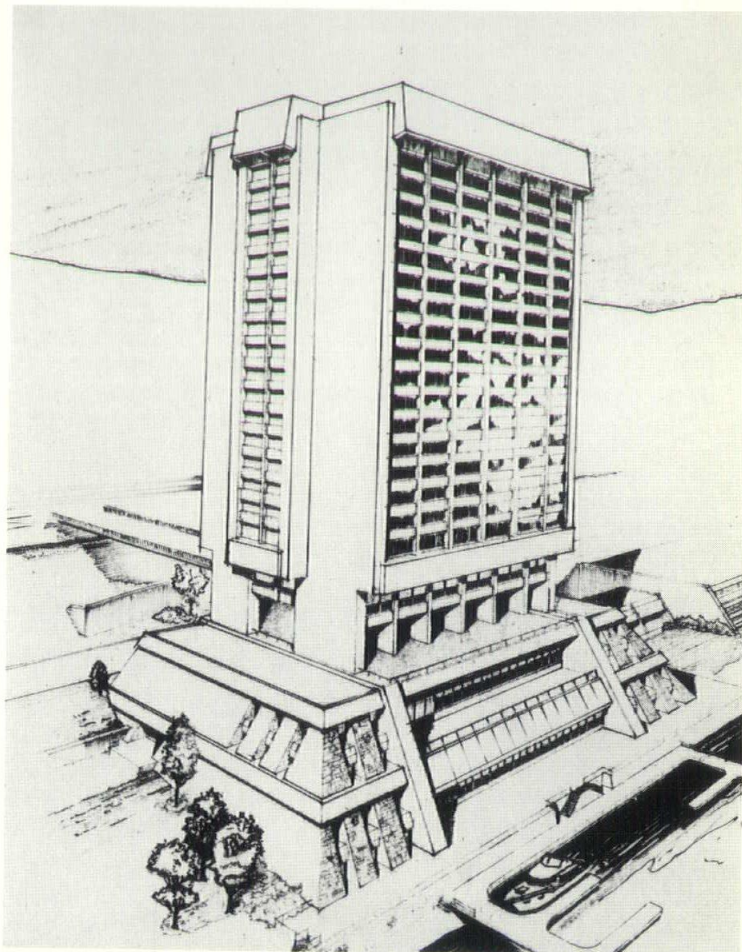
The varied backgrounds and depth of experience and interest of the principals in both their professional and private lives has proven a positive asset in implementing this philosophy.

1. Jos. L. Muscarelle Center for Building Construction Studies — Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, N.J.
2. Hotel and Convention Center — Monongahela River Front Development, Morgantown, W. Va.
3. Gas Distribution Headquarters — Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Burlington, N.J.
4. Mid-Westchester Center for Occupational Education — New York State Dormitory Authority, Greenburgh Township, N.Y.

**Corbett, Stechow, Thornberg &  
Jordan  
Newark, N.J.**



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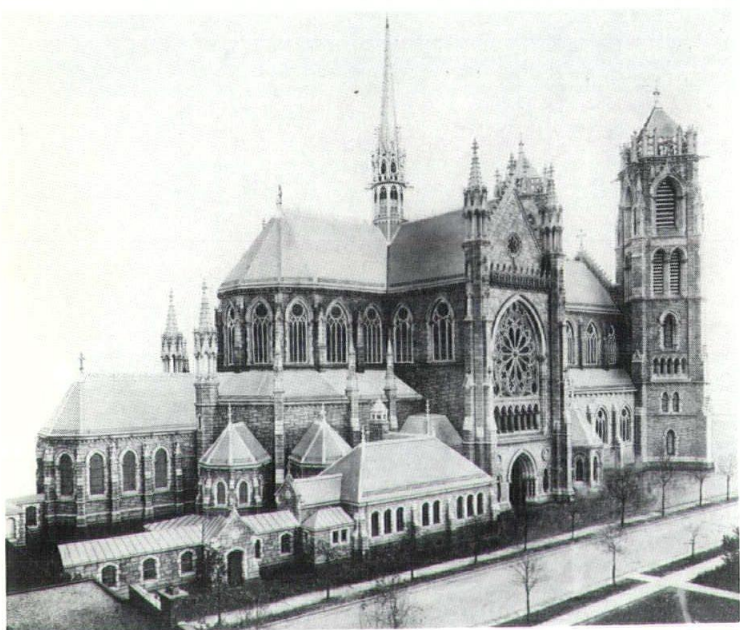
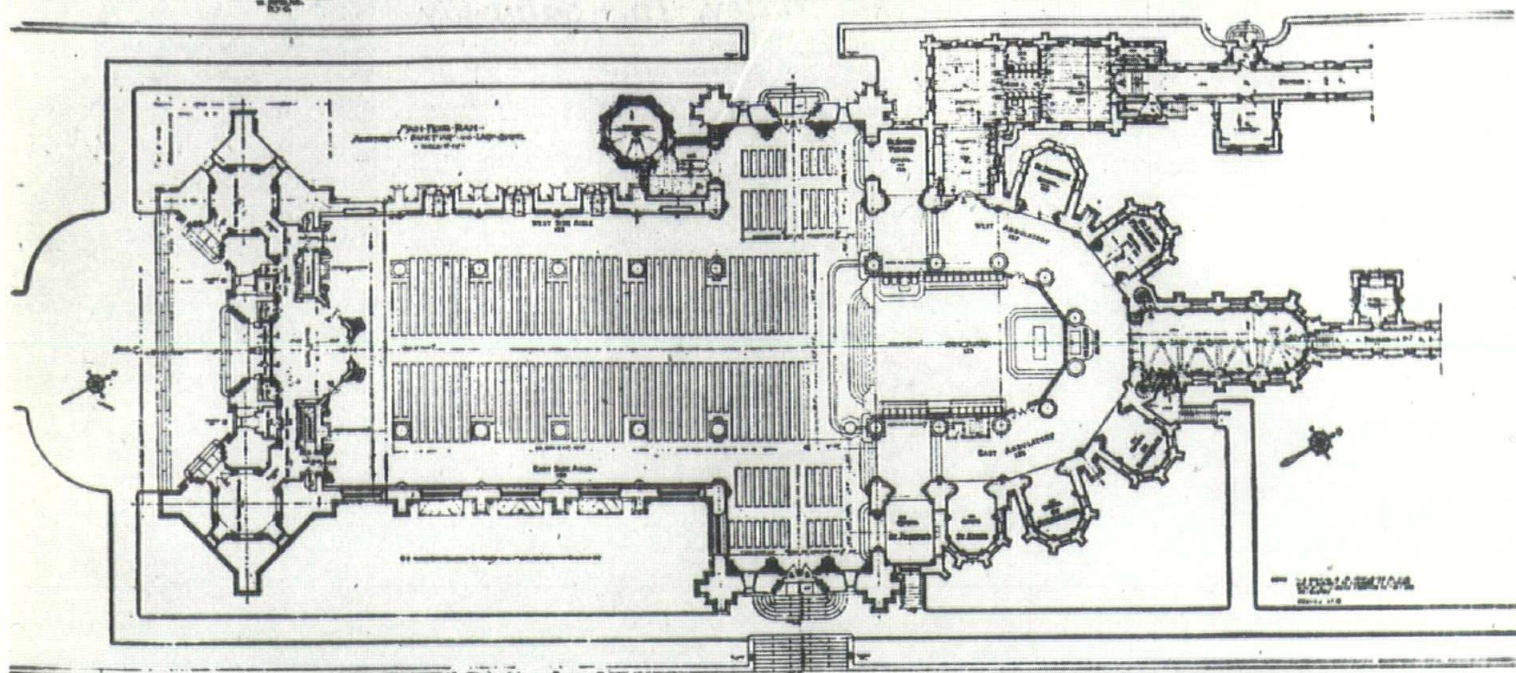


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## Sacred Heart Cathedral of Newark

By Louis De Foix-Crenascol

The name *cathedral* derives from *cathedra*, a Greek word for high chair, usually of a magistrate or of a teacher, and the name *cathedral* was given in the Early Christian time to the most important church of a diocese where the bishop had his seat and preached. The cathedral church was therefore the jurisdictional and doctrinal center of the entire diocese or ecclesiastical province. In the Middle Ages the architectural development of the cathedral was related directly to the development of the cities, and the rise of the merchant class. Together with the market square and city hall, the cathedral was the center of life of the city and at the same time the proof of its importance. In the light of these observations, it is interesting to examine the construction of the cathedral of Newark because, although the town dates its foundation to 1666, only in the 19th century did it acquire the status and character of a city, due largely to the immigration of large masses of Irish and Italian Catholics.

The Catholic diocese of Newark was established by Pope Pius IX in 1853, and James Bayley was the first bishop of the ecclesiastical province which included all of New Jersey. Bishop Bayley set for himself three major goals: the establishment of a seminary, the establishment of a diocesan-sponsored college, and the building of a cathedral "noble and large enough in which to preach" (Hinrichsen). The first two goals were realized in 1856 when Seton Hall College and the Immaculate Conception Seminary were founded in Madison as one institution. To meet the third goal, Bishop Bayley bought a property at Kinney and High Streets in 1859. The location was later considered unsuitable and another was chosen in 1866 in South Street, where Lincoln Park is now located. The first architect invited to submit plans was Pugin, but his project was deemed too costly, and in 1870 Jeremiah O'Rourke received the commission. The architect went to England with a Newark clergyman, and ex-

amined the ecclesiastical architecture there. The resulting design, prepared in England with the assistance of a local firm, called for an English Gothic church, with long narrow nave, three apses and a large transept.

But the second site too was considered not suitable, and in 1871 another property was acquired, at Ridge Street, in the Branch Brook section of the city. Branch Brook Hill was at that time still a semi-rural area, and many considered it a folly to build the cathedral in the middle of a farmland. Soon after the acquisition of the land, Bishop Bayley was transferred to the see of Baltimore, and he left to his successors, Bishops Corrigan, Wigger and O'Connor the task of pursuing his third dream.

In 1897 O'Rourke submitted a new and final design, this time in French Gothic style, and was awarded the contract. Ground was broken in January 1898, and on June 11, 1899, Bishop Wigger laid the cornerstone at the base of the Ridge Street tower: a block of stone from Bethle-



hem and another from Jerusalem are part of the marker.

In 1910, following a dispute involving structural problems, the architect was changed. An inspection from an independent company, requested by Bishop O'Connor, revealed that the material used in the foundations of the piers was of inferior quality. Recommendations to relieve the stress of the arches with the introduction of steel beams above the columns were made, and the architect Isaac Ditmars, who was primarily responsible for discovering these defects, was commissioned to continue the work. He made several changes in the design: cancelled the spires which were supposed to crown the belfries, redesigned and reduced in size the fleche above the crossing. The space above the vaulting too was reduced. A lighter and structurally more sound church was the result. In the same year 1910, the roof and the fleche were installed, and finally in 1923 with the installation of the protective glass at the windows, the building was fully enclosed. Bishop O'Connor died in 1927 and his successor Bishop Walsh was the first to use the cathedral for his installation, despite the fact that the edifice was just a skeletal stonework. In 1928 financial problems halted the progress, and the ensuing recession forced Bishop Walsh to close the works.

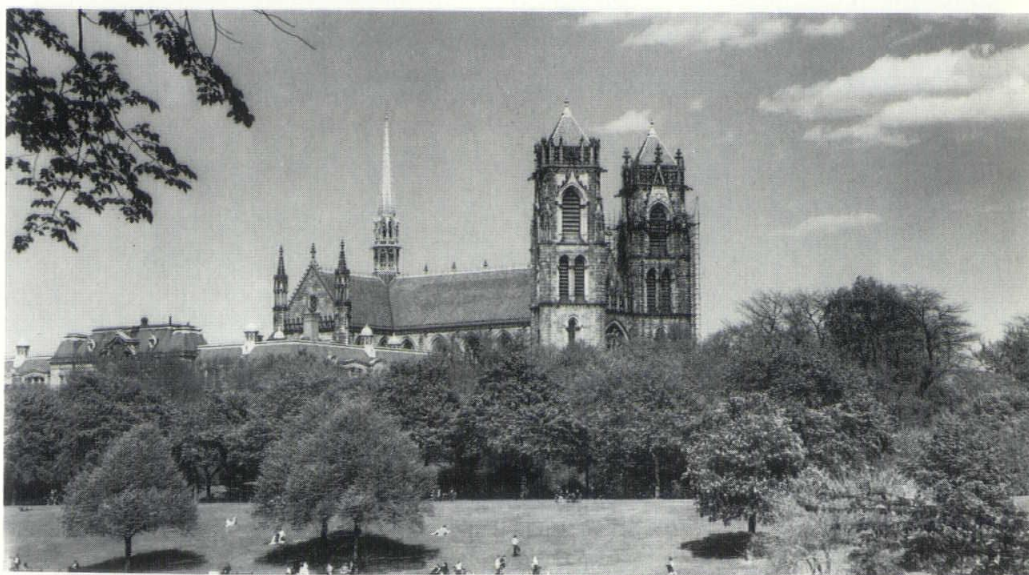
Ditmars, in the meantime, continued to design the interior for future reference, and when he died in 1934, he was succeeded in the "nominal" direction of the works by Paul C. Reilly. During the years of the "freeze", the unfinished building was used for special celebrations.

After the Second World War new hope was raised for the building: Newark had been elevated to the status of archdiocese in 1937 and the centennial of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in New Jersey was approaching. In 1950 a fund raising campaign was launched with the goal of 5 million dollars, and architect Reilly was asked to continue the interrupted work. To assist him, Gonippo Raggi was charged with the design of the details and of the furnishings. Limestone from Indiana was shipped to Italy for carving; Botticino and Carrara marbles were used for statues and details. The stained glass windows were made in Munich by Franz Zettler. The bells were cast in Padua and the bronze doors in Rome. The woodwork was carved by Raggi and his sons in their studio in East Orange.

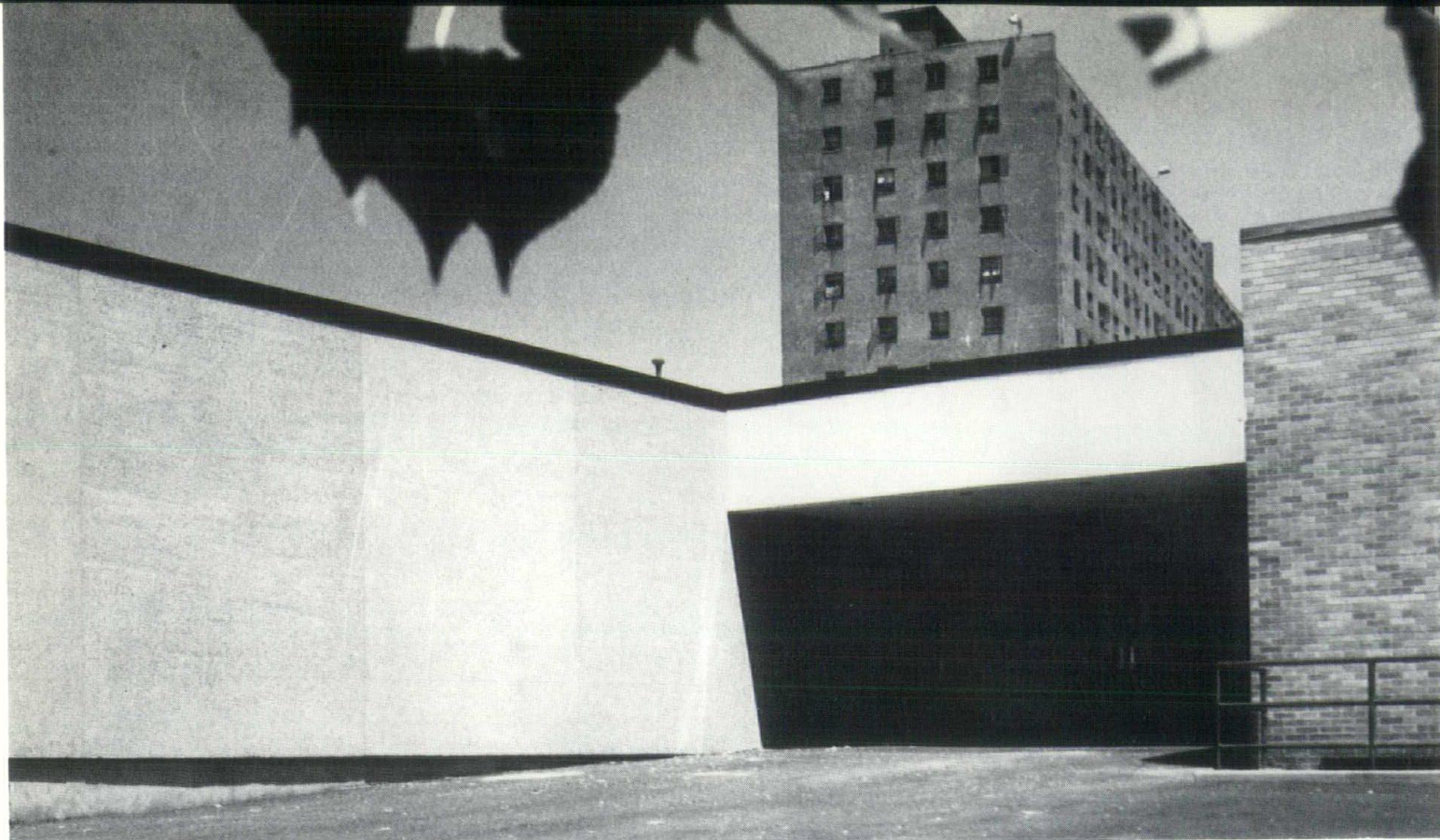
The death of Archbishop Walsh and the appointment of the Bishop of Trenton, Thomas Boland, to the see of Newark, occurred in the middle of the excitement generated in the city for the forthcoming centennial. A strike, which occurred in 1952, forced a postponement of one year, but finally on October 19, 1954, the cathedral was finished and consecrated.

From the "Resurrection" in the window above the altar, to the "Last Judgment" in the rose window of the facade, the doctrinal theme of the cathedral stresses the victorious march of Christ and the Church through the centuries. And at the same time stresses the expansion and the pride of catholic Newark in one hundred years.

Photos courtesy of The Advocate







1

# Systems Schools

Zywotow/Eckert/Jones, Architects

1. New entrance at the Quitman Elementary School Addition of Newark which will accommodate 600 students in the new 40,000 square foot building.
2. View of the East Entrance for the new Systems Building Concept of the South Seventeenth Street School Addition in Newark.
3. Corridor view of the new Systems Building Concept at Garfield School. All partitions can be rearranged on a five foot module.
4. View of the West Entrance of the Garfield Elementary School Addition in Newark.



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Five progressive elementary school additions in the City of Newark, reflecting consideration of critical problems of "inner city" school design, adaptability to future educational concepts, initial cost and economical performance in use, have been completed by the Newark-based firm of Zywotow/Eckert/Jones, Architects and Planners.

Taking a new systems approach, but working within existing school construction requirements, the Architects strove to reduce energy consumption, limit exposure to vandalism and unlawful access and permit easy tailoring of space to changing educational needs.

The use of air-conditioning allowed the Architects to eliminate ninety percent of normally required windows and therefore, a large part of vulnerability to vandalism and illegal entry. Modular precast concrete insulated exterior wall panels provide an economical, easily-maintained skin and reduce air-conditioning and heating requirements. Structural system for all five additions consists of long span steel joists and joist girders.

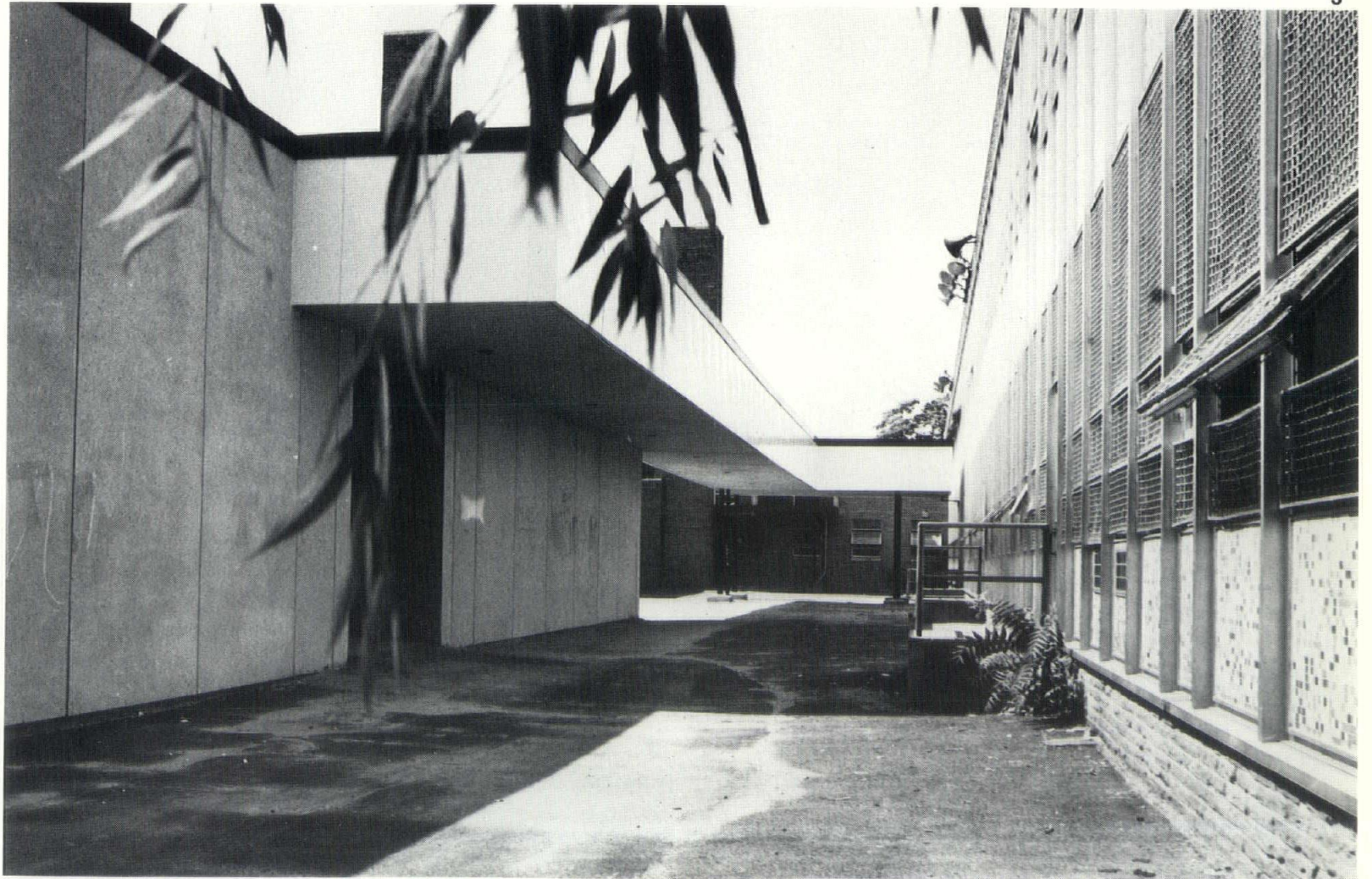
Relocatable interior partitions allow fast, simple rearrangement of room areas, and interchangeable chalkboards and bulletin boards, without change to lighting, ceiling, heating or air conditioning systems. Electrical control panels, also relocatable, provide clock, intercom, thermostat and receptacles in each classroom. All systems, including structural, mechanical, ceiling, and partition, are based on a five-foot modular planning grid, so that standard premanufactured compatible components may be quickly and easily assembled in the field, and similarly moved at a later date to any other line in the grid.

Interior design, also the work of Zywotow/Eckert/Jones, breaks with conventional institutional concepts by using a controlled palette of color, with colorful highlights and graphics throughout.



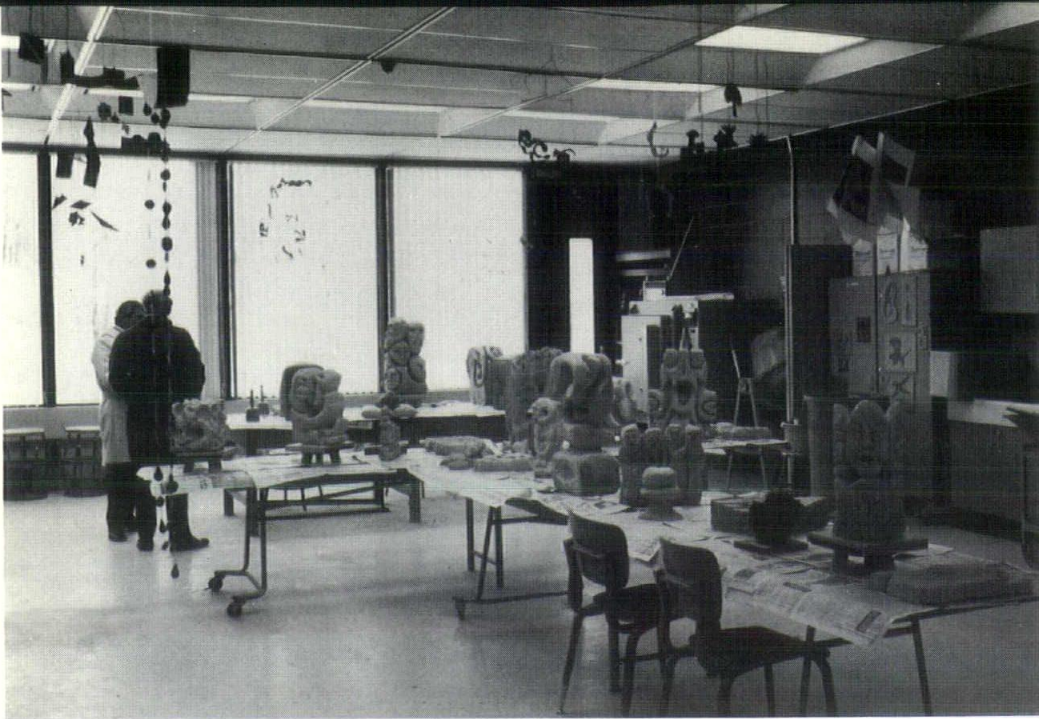


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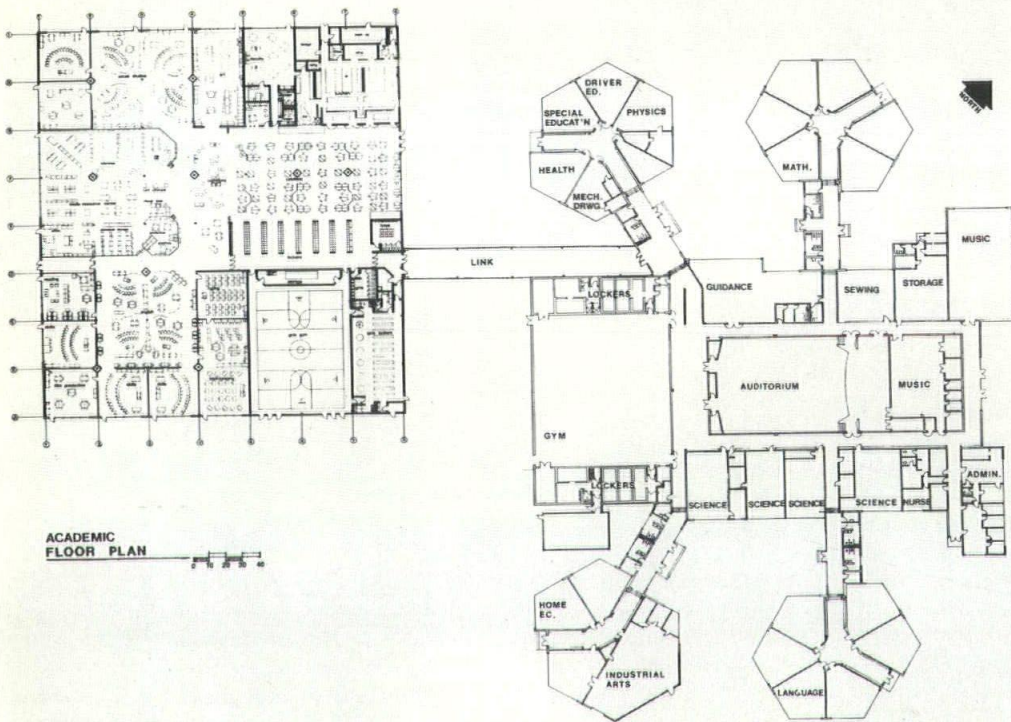




# Sparta High School

James Goldstein & Partners, Architects  
(formerly McDowell-Goldstein)

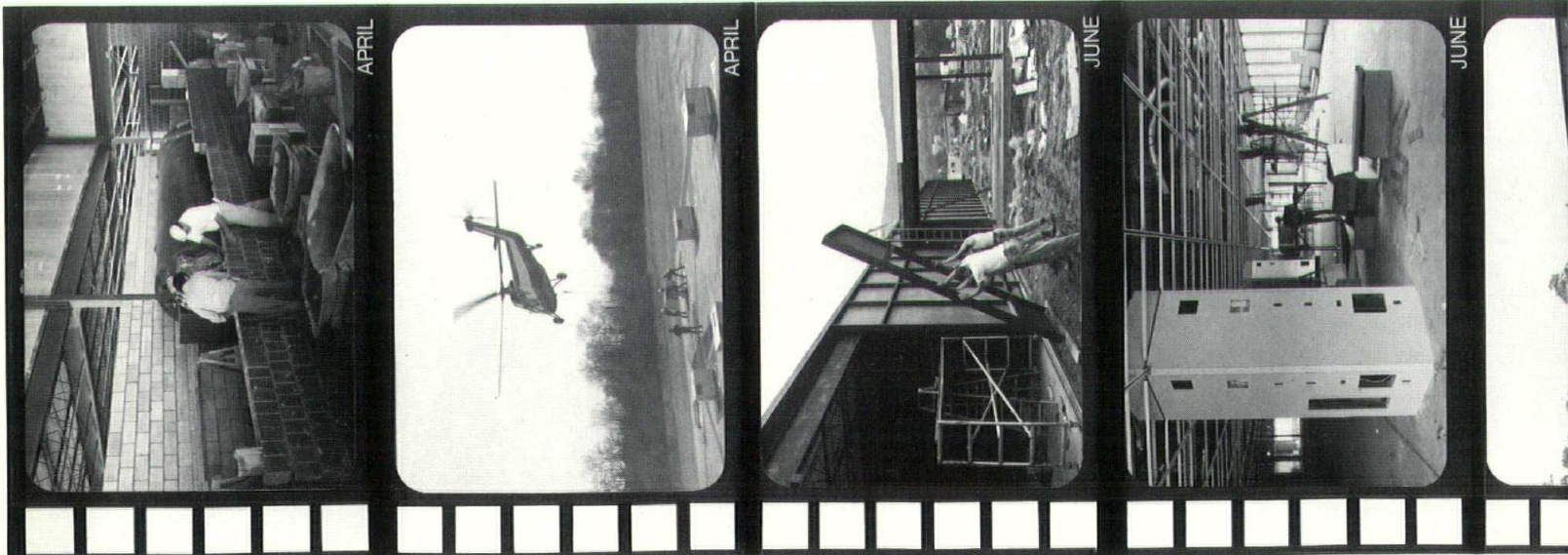
Photos by James and Eliot Goldstein



In 16 months, from referendum approval to the first-day-of-classes, "fast-tracking" proved its mettle as a viable concept for Sparta's 51,000 sq. ft. High School Annex.

With the 15-year-old 74,000 sq. ft. high school plant holding staggered double-sessions, the community finally approved a referendum in April, 1972, to authorize capital expenditures for a near-doubling of academic space and functional student capacity (from 675 to 1,175). With the blessing of the State Department of Education, the Architects were authorized to telescope and expedite various of the conventional steps in planning and construction, including "pre-bidding" components of the Project before all the final construction drawings and specifications were completed.

Thus, site preparation (including a large controlled-fill operation beneath the intended location of the building) was bid, started, and





# A "Fast-Track" Project

completed, during the Summer and early Fall of 1972. The building's modular steel frame, exterior curtain wall, lighting fixtures + ceiling, and rooftop HVAC units, were bid in mid-summer. And the remaining packages of foundations + finishing trades, plumbing, HVAC, and electrical work, were bid in October, with kitchen equipment following in February, 1973, and furniture and furnishings in the Spring of 1973.

In brief, the Architects' design efforts were concentrated in the immediate post-referendum months, with construction documentation issued in a sequence tailored to the lead-times appropriate to procurement + construction durations. Basic to such "fast-track" operations, was the "systems" conceptual approach to building design, and this was combined with an essentially "open-plan" treatment of most academic areas. The 30 ft. x 30 ft. space module was sel-

ected as the overall planning grid, within which a 5 ft. x 5 ft. ceiling grid was positioned. The above-ceiling volume was designated to contain all HVAC system distribution equipment, together with all lighting, electrical, and plumbing services distribution. With few exceptions, each space module was autonomous with regard to air handling, a modular rooftop HVAC unit being located atop almost every module.

By October 26, 1972, 8 of the 9 basic construction contracts were signed. Steel fabrication was complete by the end of December. Foundations were cast by early January, 1973. Steel erection occurred in late January. Floor slab work began in mid-April, hard upon the sequence of underslab plumbing piping and main electrical conduit feeders, with masonry partitions (at gym and toilet and kitchen areas) starting close behind. Forty-seven rooftop HVAC units, and twenty-four rooftop fans, were set in place by helicopter in a 2-1/2 hour period,

during the Spring vacation in late April. Overhead ductwork and wiring also began in late April, and was advanced sufficiently to permit the ceiling grid to start in early June, along with the exterior wall panels. Glazing occurred in July, completing in six months, the sequence from start of steel erection at grade in late January, to full building enclosure by late July (see sequence of 9 photos). However, instead of the conventional start of finishing operations at or near the time of building enclosure, the finishing operations were nearly complete by that time. Although much of the furniture had not arrived by early September, and some electrical systems were not fully operational, and the kitchen was not complete, the building as a whole was judged by the State and by the Board of Education to be substantially complete with academic areas all usable. The building was open and in use on the first day of school, September 6, 1973.







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Every new building is a challenge to its designer, but few have posed such challenges — and delights — as the Yum Yum Palace in the Enchanted Forest section of Great Adventure.

Great Adventure is what Warner LeRoy, its creator and president, and the son of film director Mervyn LeRoy, calls the 1,500-acre, \$100 million amusement and safari park in Prospectown, 25 miles from Trenton. Visitors term the enterprise, largest of its kind on the northeast coast, the nearest thing to Disney World in this part of the country. Sources say that if Great Adventure proves to be a success in its open months from May through October, features will be added and the park will be expanded.

This could mean that Horowitz (Dick) & Wirth (Joe) AIA PA of Trenton might win other dream assignments the equal of Yum Yum, which Dick freely admits was born of the best of two possible worlds — an indulgence of childhood fantasies in compliance with open-sesame instructions that made the indulgence possible.

The building, roughly rectangular with round porches at the outer corners, is one of 23 structures Horowitz & Wirth designed for the extravaganza or had a part in estimating, planning or designing. Yum Yum has captured the imagination mainly because of its decorative features that spell ICE CREAM! in capital letters wherever one looks.

The gayly modulated roof is topped with giant simulated ice cream cones — triple and quadruple-dipped, by the way, with all the trimmings, and inside the building the supportive columns look good enough to eat. Also, none of it melts.

Actually a restaurant that serves a varied menu, the *piece de resistance* at the Yum Yum Palace is ice cream — all flavors in a rainbow of colors reflected on the outer domes, or cones. The building itself has a conventional steel skeleton with a fiberglass skin that also covers the domes.

All of the firm's work is enclosed in the Enchanted Forest and includes an 85-foot-high Tepee, or trading post, built on twelve 34-inch-diameter Douglas fir poles; a four-story Conestoga wagon where one munches tacos; other food stands; rodeo stables with rooms for human and animal performers, a game-keeper's dwelling and the Great Adventure theme at the entry to the park.



# Yum Yum Palace at Great Adventure

Horowitz & Wirth, Architects

The ideas for these and others did not fully originate with Dick and Joe, but were suggested by LeRoy and Robert Guerra, project manager for the design staff of 30 artists, interior designers, architects and draftsmen.

"They're accustomed to thinking in theatrical terms," Dick said, "and it was up to us to make their ideas buildable."

Horowitz & Wirth, members of the New Jersey Society of Architects, got the assignment on the recommendation of Basil Hanger, an English horticulturist. Hanger had been director of the Duke Gardens near Somerville before becoming landscape and horticulture director for Great Adventure, where he recommended the Duke Gardens architects — Horowitz & Wirth.

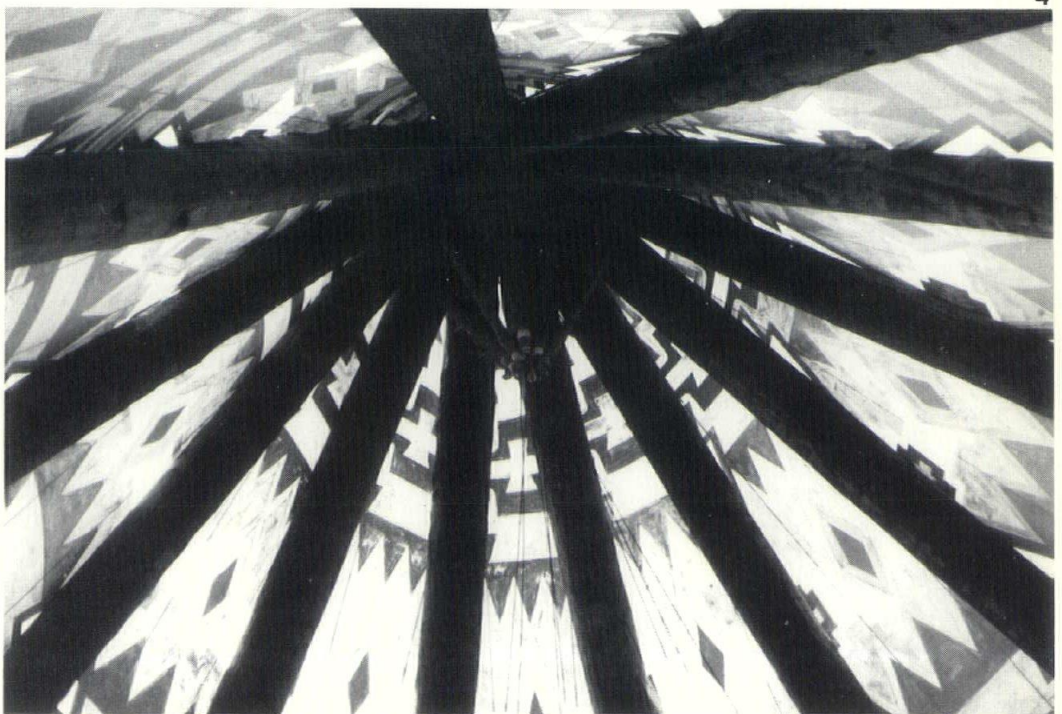
Dick and Joe worked at intense speed and pressure from September, 1973, until June, 1974, to complete the major part of their multiple assignment and are still overseeing the finishing touches and acting as consultants on other jobs in the park.

The partners say they never had so much fun as when they did Yum Yum. The 15,000-square-foot structure will hold an estimated 350 enthusiasts at a single sitting (or standing), as Dick and Joe have good reason to know.

They took their families proudly to a preview only to discover that "half the state" had been there before them. The Yum Yum Palace was clean out of ice cream!



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1. Yum Yum Palace
2. Yum Yum Palace
3. Tepee and Waterwheel
4. Food Stand
5. Tepee (Trading Post)



# Trenton Scorecard

7 Yeas, 1 Nay

Although the New Jersey Society of Architects conducts an active year-around legislative program and takes a firm stand on many bills affecting architecture, eight pending bills are sufficiently important to warrant a detailed explanation of the Society's views.

The Society urges a negative vote on only one of the eight, a Senate bill (S-1053) that would give local voters the power to approve or reject zoning ordinances and amendments.

The Society believes zoning should be done by professionals and should be based on a master plan taking into consideration population, economic and land-use studies, and goals desired for the planning area.

Although the Society encourages any bill which will allow citizens to participate in drafting zoning ordinances, we believe it is dangerous to permit rejection at the polls, since most voters would be uninformed about the content of the overall master plan. Voters always have the option of electing officials who will employ competent planners.

The Society endorses a different measure (A-1674) which would establish a comprehensive master plan for the state for acquisition and use of open lands.

The Assembly measure directs the commissioner of environmental protection to prepare and regularly revise a comprehensive master plan relating to the acquisition and use of open land. The objective is to correct an apparent imbalance created by Green Acres acquisitions and to ensure future balance in open lands among rural and urban areas.

Still on the subject on statewide projects, the NJSA voiced strong support for a State Uniform Construction Code (A-1299) that would plug loopholes in the present law and encourage innovation and economy in construction while eliminating restrictive, obsolete, conflicting and unnecessary regulations.

If the bill is enacted, the state would adopt the continuously updated code of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA), now widely used throughout the country. The new code would replace the present multitude of local codes.

As construction now stands, few communities in the state are able to keep their own codes up to date. There is a wide variance among municipal codes, leading to confusion for contractors, architects and others, and also leading to errors.

The BOCA code would eliminate all that, it is said, and would establish a truly uniform practice. Moreover, BOCA covers the construction of mobile homes and sets up the qualifications and tenure of building inspectors.

The projected legislation would include other codes relating to construction and would make all of them mandatory in order to ensure uniform, modern regulations throughout the state.

Administration would be established under the State Department of Community Affairs. Local building inspectors would enforce the code, but in the event of municipal default, or if the local official requested assistance, the state would become the enforcing agency. The sense of the code would be to strengthen the professionalism of building officials, encourage new building techniques and lower the costs of housing and other structures.

The Society also looks favorably upon the possible end of flooding in New Jersey if a Senate bill (S-765) is passed that would authorize regional flood control authorities.

Counties and municipalities, separately or in combination, would be empowered to set up just such agencies that would issue bonds and charge for services, acquire lands and buildings and construct and maintain reservoirs, dikes, channel improvements and other devices for controlling flood waters.

The enabling legislation is termed the best hope in years of preventing flooding and thus reducing a menace to public health and environment.

A principal cause of floods in highly urban New Jersey is the preponderance of poor upstream containment surfaces such as lawns and pavements, instead of forests, marshes and meadows that soak up water.

Floods in cities are largely caused by conditions in headwaters often at a distance from the sites of major damage. The proposed bill would give flood control officials the authority to propose joint operations with border areas that are seldom flooded themselves, but that are flood producers.

Most major flooding in the state occurs principally in northern urban areas such as the Rahway River basin, the Green Brook basin and the Passaic-Pompton River Valley. Since 1968 there have been three floods serious enough so that sections of the state were declared disaster areas, with damages amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.

With an eye on the kindred needs of preservation and fine arts, the Society came out for an Assembly bill (A-1212) that would permit private sales to nonprofit historical societies of public lands and properties not required for public purposes. This will make it possible to save a number of historically valuable sites that might otherwise be disposed of and lost to posterity.

Also supported was a proposal for the inclusion of fine arts in the design of public buildings (S-1099). This will encourage artists living and working in New Jersey and is a major recognition by a state of the desirability and validity of fine arts in public structures.

The Society called for support of an Assembly bill (A-655) that would prohibit placing lead paint on exposed exterior surfaces.

The lead-paint bill amends a three-year-old measure by adding the words "exposed exterior surfaces" and eliminating the words "occupied or used by children." This means that window sills, frames and sashes, doors and door frames, stairs and stair rails, trims, woodwork and other outer surfaces may not be coated with paint containing more than a specified minute quantity of lead. Property owners would be held liable for injuries incurred both by adults and children.

Also praised was a Senate measure (S-111), the so-called "Blackout Act," that would require installation of emergency lighting and power facilities in all private and public buildings — with some exceptions, among them one-family and two-family homes. Other exceptions would include structures which are not normally occupied above the second floor, as in storage and warehouse buildings.

In the Blackout Act — a direct response in one respect to recent power failures — emergency lighting and power facilities would be required wherever the risk to health, safety and welfare would be great in the event of a power blackout. The bill creates a commission with wide discretionary powers to administer its provisions and sets fines of up to \$10,000 against building owners for non-compliance.

The commission would be empowered to grant other exceptions and time extensions, but in general all buildings would require the emergency installations or redesigns to make installations feasible.

Although the Society is in accord with the measure, the practicality of some aspects is questioned such as the requirement for emergency power for elevators in all buildings over two stories high, which the Society feels would add a great cost burden to many buildings where the necessity does not positively exist.

The suggestion is that the elevator requirement be applied only to buildings six stories or more in height, except where this would involve safety, such as in hospitals and nursing homes.

The NJSA says that the bill should apply to new buildings on which construction is to start in not less than six months, rather than 60 days as specified, after the effective date of the bill, and that the requirement for emergency power in every building, "whether or not it is an existing building, is impractical and should be restudied.

Readers of *Architecture New Jersey* are urged to lend their support to the Society's viewpoint by writing their assemblymen and senators. Information on these and other upcoming measures may be obtained by writing or telephoning Robert F. Grove, AIA, the Society's legislative chairman, at 430 Morris Ave., Elizabeth 07208 (201/355-4410).